



**CENTER OF EXCELLENCE**  
IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT  
& HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

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**ASIA-PACIFIC DISEASE OUTBREAK  
/SURVEILLANCE REPORT**

**Week of Jan 16, 2006**

**CHINA**

**China confirms sixth human death from bird flu**

On Wednesday (January 18) the Chinese Health Ministry announced the country's sixth human death from the deadly bird flu virus, with the death of a 35-year-old woman from the village of Zhoujiaxiang on the outskirts of Jiangyang in the southwestern province of Sichuan. According to the Health Ministry, the woman was a poultry slaughterer in the village of Zhoujiaxiang, where there have been recorded deaths of domestic birds. The Health Ministry said that it reported this new case to the World Health Organization (WHO). This new case is the ninth recorded human case of the deadly bird flu virus in China. These cases have occurred in seven provinces and regions: Anhui, Guangxi, Liaoning, Jiangxi, Fujian, Hunan, and Sichuan.

**Source:**

• China says has new human death from bird flu, Jan 18, 2006, <http://www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/PEK171054.htm>

**Bird flu virus found in dead bird in Hong Kong, China**

According to Thomas Sit, Hong Kong's agricultural minister, a dead bird found in Hong Kong has tested positive for the H5N1 subtype of the bird flu virus. The bird was an Oriental Magpie Robin, a species common to Hong Kong and often kept as pets. It is uncertain as to how the bird contracted the virus, however, officials have said that this case is isolated and is not a cause for alarm. There have been previous cases of H5N1 infected birds in Hong Kong. This most recent case is the first time the virus has appeared since 9,000 samples were collected from dead birds in 2005. Since 2003, WHO has confirmed about 150 human bird flu cases, of which, nearly 80 of those died. Outbreaks, including human cases, have occurred in Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam and most recently, Turkey.

**Source:**

• Dead bird tests positive for bird flu in Hong Kong, Jan 19, 2006, <http://asia.news.yahoo.com/060119/afp/060119131847int.html>

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*COEDMHA's Pacific Disaster Management Information Network (PDMIN) team surveys, compiles and disseminates news reports from various publicly available newswires, websites, and health information networks including but not limited to the World Health Organization (WHO), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and ProMed. Some information is presented in its original version. The information contained herein does not necessarily represent the views of the COEDMHA.*

## INDIA

### Kyasanur Forest disease outbreak in India

Nearly 30 people are suspected to have contracted “monkey fever” or Kyasanur Forest Disease in Panja village in Sunia of Shimoga district in southern Karnataka state. A team from the Primary Health Center in Panja visited the area after hearing that a monkey was found dead. According to locals, about 5 monkeys were found dead in recent days. According to reports, doctors have found 16 cases of the disease, of which 6 cases are critical. Blood samples from all 16 people as well as samples from the dead monkey, have been sent to a laboratory in Shimoga, Karnataka state for testing. Officials have advised the public not to enter the forest where the disease was contracted. Symptoms of Kyasanur Forest Disease may include the sudden onset of fever, severe headache and pain, vomiting, as well as bleeding from the nose and throat. The mortality rate for Kyasanur Forest Disease may reach 10 percent. Cases of Kyasanur Forest Disease are primarily found in the Shimoga and Kanara districts of Karnataka, India.

#### Source:

- Kyasanur Forest disease - India, Jan 19, 2006, <http://www.promedmail.org>
- Mangalore: 30 suspected to be suffering from 'monkey fever', Jan 20, 2006, <http://www.mangalorean.com/news.php?newstype=local&newsid=24749>
- <http://>

## INDONESIA

### Indonesia confirms new bird flu deaths

On Thursday (January 19) Indonesian health officials confirmed that a three-year old from Indramayu in West Java province, who died this week, tested positive for the deadly H5N1 subtype of the bird flu virus. Both this case and the case of the child's 13-year-old sister, who also died of the bird flu virus over the weekend, must still be confirmed by outside laboratories recognized by the World Health Organization (WHO). If the WHO confirms these cases, it would bring Indonesia's human toll from bird flu to 14. Since 2003, the WHO has confirmed about 150 human bird flu cases, of which nearly 80 of those died. Outbreaks including human cases, have occurred in Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam and most recently, Turkey.

#### Source:

- W. Java village yields sixth suspected bird flu patient, Jan 20, 2006, <http://www.thejakartapost.com/detailheadlines.asp?fileid=20060120.A06&iREC=5>

## JAPAN

### Fowl infected with bird flu in Japanese farm leads to mass culling

On Monday (January 16) Japanese authorities announced that they will cull another 770,000 birds after the avian flu virus was detected at a farm in northern Japan. As yet,

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officials do not know whether the birds were infected with the deadly H5N1 subtype of the virus or the less deadly H5N2 subtype of the virus. The infected birds were detected among chickens at Moriya farm in Ibaraki state, located about 65 miles (100km) north of Tokyo. In the past few months, hundreds of thousands of birds have been culled at other farms across Ibaraki state, following outbreaks of the H5N2 subtype of the bird flu virus. Since 2003, the H5N1 subtype of the virus has killed some 80 people across Asia and most recently, Turkey.

**Source:**

· Japan to cull 770,000 birds after detecting bird flu virus, Jan 17, 2006, [http://news.inq7.net/world/index.php?index=1&story\\_id=63168](http://news.inq7.net/world/index.php?index=1&story_id=63168)

## **MYANMAR**

### **Cholera outbreak in Myanmar prison kills at least 12**

According to a Monday (January 16) report in the Democratic Voice of Burma (DVB), at least 12 prisoners have died from a cholera outbreak at the Sittwe (Akyab) prison in Arakan state in western Myanmar. The outbreak began in December 2005 and a DVB source reports that since the outbreak more than 80 people have been admitted to the prison clinic. The outbreak is believed to have been caused by the consumption of cabbage laced with human excrement.

**Source:**

· Prisoners die from cholera outbreak at Sittwe in west Burma, Jan 16, 2006, [http://english.dvb.no/print\\_news.php?id=6310](http://english.dvb.no/print_news.php?id=6310)

## **PHILIPPINES**

### **Gastroenteritis outbreak in 2 Cebu towns in the Philippines**

Fifty people have fallen ill and two have died from an outbreak of gastroenteritis in the towns of Tabuelan and Tuburan of Cebu, Philippines, that began last week. According to news reports, the outbreak may have been caused by dirty drinking water. The infected patients come from the villages of Tigbawan, Bungon, Tabunok, and Matlog in Tabuelan and the village of Putat in Tuburan. Gastroenteritis is an infection caused by a number of viruses, resulting in vomiting or diarrhea.

**Source:**

· Gastroenteritis outbreak kills 2, downs 50 others in 2 Cebu towns, Jan 16, 2006, <http://www.mb.com.ph/PROV2006011653943.html>

## **Other World News**

## **TURKEY**

### **Another human bird flu death reported in Turkey**

On Sunday (January 15) the World Health Organization (WHO) confirmed another human death from bird flu in a teenage girl from the town of Dogubayazit, Turkey, the location of the country's other three reported cases of human deaths from the bird flu.

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On Tuesday (January 17), Turkish officials confirmed that the girl's five-year old brother also tested positive for the H5N1 subtype of the bird flu virus and is reportedly in critical condition. According to local figures there have been four confirmed deaths among its 21 human cases of the bird flu virus. As of Thursday (January 19), WHO figures have only confirmed four human cases of the deadly bird flu virus and two deaths in Turkey. Since 2003, the WHO has confirmed about 150 human bird flu cases, of which nearly 80 of those died. Outbreaks including human cases, have occurred in Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam and most recently, Turkey.

**Source:**

· Cumulative Number of Confirmed Human Cases of Avian Influenza A(H5N1) Reported to WHO, Jan 20, 2006, <http://www.asean-disease-surveillance.net/ASNPrint.asp?ID=3663>  
· Billions needed for flu fight, officials say <http://www.asean-disease-surveillance.net/ASNPrint.asp?ID=3663>, Jan 17, 2006, [http://www.iht.com/bin/print\\_ipub.php?file=/articles/2006/01/17/news/beijing.php](http://www.iht.com/bin/print_ipub.php?file=/articles/2006/01/17/news/beijing.php)

## **WORLD**

### **Donor conference in Beijing raises nearly US\$2 billion for fight against flu**

On Wednesday (January 18) a two-day donor conference for the global fight against bird flu wrapped up in Beijing, China, with nearly US\$2 billion in pledges made. In attendance were representatives from 89 countries and delegates from more than twenty international organizations. The largest pledges were made with a US\$500 million line of credit for use by bird flu-affected countries, US\$334 million from the United States in the form of grants and technical assistance, US\$159 million from Japan, US\$106 million previously committed from Australia, US\$120 million from the European Union (EU), with additional funds pledged from member nations Britain (US\$35.7 million), France (US\$32.1 million), and Germany (US\$28 million). China pledged US\$10 million. In addition, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has committed a grant aid facility of US\$38 million with a medium-term commitment that could reach US\$470 million. Additional commitments made included Roche's commitment to donate 20 million doses of Tamiflu, enough to treat 2 million people, to affected countries. Prior to the conference it had been estimated that as much as US\$1.5 billion dollars was needed for the fight against bird flu. During the first day of the conference, the World Health Organization (WHO) announced a two-year plan to help member states prevent and contain the virus.

**Source:**

· Nations Pledge Nearly \$2B for Bird Flu, Jan 18, 2006, <http://abcnews.go.com/International/print?id=1517402>

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